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ANGLO-INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Indian affairs have recently attracted more than ordinary attention, from the detection during the Seminole war, of the agency of the British government in them. Although our lights on this subject are rather imperfect, there is still enough to guide us to right conclusions; and notwithstanding the English ministry is endeavoring to cover its retreat from the Indian politics of Florida, by raising a smoke in the London newspapers concerning the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, who were taken with bloody hands, as it were, exciting the savages to war upon the Americans of the Georgian frontier, it is easy to perceive that the cabinet of St. James will be glad to be let off on the occasion. The war-whoop and war-halloo of the ministerial writers will soon cease, provided Mr. Husa is not instructed to probe my lord CASTLEHEAHD too closely on the point in question. As the former was born in the Quaker state of Pennsylvania, should the latter ask him why general JACKSON caused Arbuthnot and Ambrister to be executed, he may answer, very properly and characteristically, by asking his lordship another question, by whom and for what purpose were they sent into and employed in Florida?

That the British government was instrumental in producing the war with the Seminoles, is not a matter of mere inference. The documents which are inserted below in relation to this fact, may be considered as tantamount to positive proof.

By the 9th article of the treaty of peace, signed at Ghent on the 24th of December, 1814, and ratified at Washington on the 17th of February, 1815, "the United States of America engage to put an end, immediately after the ratification of the treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians, with whom they may be at war at the time of such ratification; and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in 1811, previous to such hostilities; provided always, that such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States of America, their citizens and subjects, upon the ratification of the treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist accordingly."* The same article of the same treaty contains a similar stipulation on the part of his Britannic majesty.

* Page 699, vol. 1, Laws of the U. S. revised edition.

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This provision of the treaty of Ghent could only apply to such of the Indian tribes or nations as were at war with the United States at the time of its ratification; and, of course, did not apply at all to the Seminoles, or any portion of the Creeks; for, by the articles of agreement and capitulation, between general Jackson, and the chiefs, deputies, and warriors, of the Creek nation, concluded at Fort Jackson, on the 9th of August, 1814, peace was established between the United States and the latter more than four months before the treaty of Ghent was signed, and without any reference whatever to a British guarantee. So far, indeed, were the United States from recognising British interference in this Indian treaty, that the 3d article stipulates "that the Creek nation shall abandon all communication, and cease to hold any intercourse, with any British or Spanish post, garrison, or town; and that they shall not admit among them any agent or trader, who shall not derive authority to hold commercial, or other, intercourse with them, by license from the President or authorized agent of the United States".

But notwithstanding the hostile Creek Indians, including those engaged in the late Seminole war, were thus precluded, by their own act, from availing themselves of the provisions of the treaty of Ghent with respect to belligerent Indians generally, they no sooner learnt that there was a stipulation, such as we have quoted, than they were induced to sign a petition to the king of Great Britain, claiming his protection against the United States, and forwarded it to London by one of their chiefs or prophets of the name of Hidlis Hadgo, or Francis; to whom, it is understood, in the sequel, was given a British military commission, and who is, perhaps, the same prophet that was hung by order of general Jackson. [See the petition below, document No. 1.] In what manner this Francis was received and entertained by the court of St. James, will be seen on the perusal of document No. 2.

In the document No. 1, the Indians complain that a wagon road was run through their country without their consent. This assertion, however, is not true. That all those who signed the petition to the king of Great Britain may not, individually, have consented, may be correct. But the treaty of Fort Jackson, of the 9th of August, 1814, which includes the pacification of the petitioners, sanctions the measure in the most explicit terms. "The United States," says the 4th ar.

* Page 701, vol. 1, Laws of the U. S. revised edition.

title of that treaty,* "demand an acknowledgement of the right to establish military posts and trading houses, and to open roads within the territory guaranteed to the Creek nation by the second article, and a right to the free navigation of all its waters." This demand was acceded to by more than thirty of the chiefs and warriors, in the name of the nation. That the United States, moreover, entertained a humane feeling for the wants of the Indians at that time, is also manifest. The 7th article of the same treaty provides, that, "the Creek nation being reduced to extreme want, and not at present having the means of subsistence, the United States, from motives of humanity, will continue to furnish, gratuitously, the necessities of life, until the crops of corn can be considered competent to yield the nation a supply, and will establish trading houses in the nation, at the discretion of the President of the United States, and at such places as he shall direct, to enable the nation, by industry and economy, to procure clothing."† The principal allegations against the United States, contained in the petition to the king, therefore, are falsified by the tenor of a treaty fairly made, with the approbation, in the usual form, of the Indians themselves. For the transactions of Forbes & Co. it is not to be supposed that the American government is in any way accountable.

It will be observed that a Mr. Hambly is a signer of the document No. 1. By document No. 3, which is a letter from Arbuthnot to Nicholl, it appears that Mr. Hambly was left by Nicholl "to watch over the interests of the Creek nation." Hambly, nevertheless, it would seem, soon saw the impropriety and the danger of his situation, insomuch that he left that part of the country, and wrote to Arbuthnot to leave it too: for, says Hambly to Arbuthnot, "you are among a band of outlaws, who have lately committed twenty most cruel murders on women and children, on the frontier of the United States, and stolen 100 horses; and they say IT IS BY YOUR DESIRE." Thus, one British agent convicts another; and Arbuthnot, the agent who succeeded Hambly, stands before the bar of public opinion arraigned as the fomenter of Indian hostilities. [See the letter of W. Hambly, annexed to document No. 3.] The connexion between the British government and Arbuthnot is proved by the letter of Earl Bathurst, a copy of which was handed to Arbuthnot by governor Cameron [see document Number 3.] Evidence to the same effect is to be found in document No. 4, wherein Arbuthnot asserts that "Hillisaga, (or Francis,) when in England,

"had orders to demand a supply of munition from Cameron, in case of actual need."

With whatsoever evils, then, the Seminole Indians may have been visited, they clearly originated in the excitements used by the British government. We trace the thread of its influence from the peace of Ghent, through Nicholl, Hambly, Arbuthnot, and governor Cameron, up to lord Bathurst, the British secretary of state for the colonies.

The document No. 5, will serve to corroborate the facts supported by the four documents which precede it.

It is painful to us to be compelled to make the present remarks: but the fair reputation of our country is dear to us; and we can never quietly see it impaired either by ignorance or design.

It is not worth while to discuss, in the abstract, the right of civilized men to encroach on the domain of the savages. It has been customary, from the earliest ages, for civilization to narrow the territorial sphere of the untutored inhabitants of new and unlocated lands. To "convert the Heathen," is, in truth, inculcated as a religious duty, even by "the British Bible Society;" and the conversion of the Heathen necessarily implies, and particularly according to the British practice, a compulsion of the natives to live after the manner of Christians—in other words, to relinquish the hunter life, and to pursue agriculture and mechanic arts. The United States have, perhaps, done more to reclaim the Indians from their savage state than any nation on the globe. At the commencement of the American revolution there was an intention of forming them into a state, and allowing them a representation in congress.* And, subsequently to that period, the United States have used every possible effort to redeem them from ignorance and superstition. From the year 1789 to the year 1815, the treasury expenditures for the Indian department amounted at least to 1,338,000 dollars;† not for the purpose of exciting those unfortunate beings to war, either among themselves or against a foreign power—but in payment for lands purchased of them, and for the establishment of trading houses, which supply them, upon liberal terms, with clothing and other necessities. The government of the United States has endeavored to instruct and to enlighten the savages, and to ameliorate their condition in every respect. Reproaches against it, therefore, for treating them with harshness and cruelty, are wholly misapplied.

That the Indians have a right to the means of

* See a treaty made with the Delaware Indians, at Fort Pitt, Sept. 15, 1773, article 6; page 304, vol. 1, Laws of the U. S. revised edition.

† See the "Statement" inserted at page 62, vol. 5, Laws of the U. S. revised edition.

* Page 701, vol. 1, Laws of the U. S. revised edition.
† Page 702, vol. 1, Laws of the U. S. revised edition.

existence, is a truth not to be, and never, controverted: but it is equally true that civilized men have the same right. When these two rights clash, that which is morally and physically the strongest, must, according to the principles of nature, prevail. To deny the use of lands for the support of the human race, agreeably to the rules of civilization, is, in effect, absolutely to prevent the existence of an increased number of that race; whereas to curtail the Indians in the extent of their lands, whilst they continue to occupy them as hunters, is not necessarily productive of a diminution of their numbers; it only compels them to change the mode of their existence; which change, if properly improved by them, would tend greatly to multiply their numbers. "On this subject (said our commissioners in their negotiations at Ghent) the undersigned have no hesitation in avowing, that the United States, while intending never to acquire lands from the Indians otherwise than peaceably, and with their free consent, are fully determined, in that manner, progressively, and in proportion as their growing population may require, to reclaim from the state of nature, and to bring into cultivation, every portion of the territory contained within their acknowledged boundaries. In thus providing for the support of millions of civilized beings, they will not violate any dictate of justice or of humanity; for they will not only give to the few thousand savages, scattered over that territory, an ample equivalent for any right they may surrender, but will always leave them the possession of lands more than they can cultivate, and more than adequate to their subsistence, comfort, and enjoyment, by cultivation"—*American State Papers. Wait's edition*: page 406, vol. 9.—Our commissioners, on the same occasion, were equally explicit in their refusal to allow the British government to interfere with the Indians within our boundaries. "The U. States claim, of right, (say they) with respect to all European nations, and particularly with respect to Great Britain, the entire sovereignty over the whole territory, and all the persons, embraced within the boundaries of their dominions. Great Britain has no right to take cognizance of the relations subsisting between the several communities or persons living therein. They form, as to her, only parts of the dominions of the United States; and it is altogether immaterial whether, or how far, under their political institutions and policy, these communities or persons are independent states, allies, or subjects. With respect to her and all other foreign nations, they are parts of a whole, of which the United States are the sole and absolute sovereigns."—*American State Papers. Wait's edi-*

tion: page 410. vol. 9.—But it is time to introduce to the reader the documents referred to.

DOCUMENT NO. 1.

From the London Morning Chronicle.
Address of the Indians to the king of England, on the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

We, the chiefs of the Marscogee nation, in full council assembled, on behalf of ourselves and our people, do make the following requests of our good father, king George, and declare to him certain resolutions we have come to, with our reasons for so doing.

We conceive it to be indispensably necessary for our good, as well as to make us useful allies of Great Britain, that British officers should be kept constantly among us, and we request that our good father will grant us this favor. Since colonel Brown left us, we have been a prey to civil dissensions, fomented and kept up by our inveterate and never to be satisfied foe, the Americans; by their bad advice has brother been in the act of shedding the blood of brother; and when the land becomes thus desolated, they possess themselves of it, so that we shall soon be driven to the desert sands of the sea, from the fertile fields of our forefathers; and we are told that the Spaniards will not let us trade with the British from the mouths of our rivers we, therefore, further request, that our good father will secure for us the mouths of the rivers Apalachicola, Alabama, and St. Mary's; for, if our communication is once more cut off from his children, we shall be totally ruined; we have fought and bled for him against the Americans, by which we have made them our more bitter enemies, and as he has stood the friend of the oppressed nations beyond the great waters, he will surely not forget the sufferings of his once happy children here. We therefore rely on his future protection, and his fatherly kindness; we will truly keep the talks which his chief has given us, if he is graciously pleased to continue his protection: famine is now devouring us ourselves and our children, by reason of our Upper Town brethren being driven down upon us in the time the corn was green, and now their miseries and necessities cause them to root up the seed of our future crop, so that what we sow in the day we are obliged to watch at night. Was it not for the powder we get from your chief, the whole of the nation would be in dust; the Red Sticks have shot and eat up almost the whole of our cattle, for they have seen their children digging in the woods for want, and who can blame them when they are pressed by such cruel necessity? Thus we are situated, and we are only looking to the departure or the stay of your children, as the signal of our destruction or prosperity. In former times, after the British left us, to show our love and regard for their nation, we made a grant of our lands to the house of Panton, Leslie, & Co. and latterly to the house of John Forbes & Co. on certain terms; that they were to settle the lands with British men, and to keep up a sufficient and good assortment of all sorts of merchandise suitable to our wants; but instead of their doing this, they have attempted to settle our lands with Americans, and have refused to supply us with powder, when we were attacked by our enemies, and have urged us to declare for the Americans against the British, and have offered rewards to us for that purpose; and they have actually written to their agents who reside among us, desir-

ing them to obstruct the British officers all in their power from assisting us, and to represent to them, alas, how impossible it would be for them to succeed against the Americans, and we having intercepted their letters, did deliver them to lieut. col. Nicholls, who is our witness; and the said letters were delivered by an Indian to John Forbes, at St. Augustine, to be forwarded by him as aforesaid; and as it does stand thus, on unquestionable proof, that the said house of Forbes & Co. have shamefully broken their contracts with us, we do, in this our full assembly, declare all their property in our nation to be confiscated to the nation; and we further annul and declare void our grant or grants of lands accordingly, warning them and all belonging to them never to appear again in the nation. And the United States of America, or some part thereof, have thought proper to run a line or wagon road through the Indian nation, from Hartford, in Georgia, to Mobile, in West Florida, without our consent and to our great hurt and annoyance. We do implore our good father that he will cause them to disuse the said road, and to cease all communication between them and us, as we are determined to cease having any communication with them; and we warn all Americans to keep out of this nation. And whereas, that a young chief called M'Intosh was sent with a message of remonstrance against the above-mentioned road being run, and of several other encroachments being made on the Zombigby, Cooza, and Alabama rivers. Instead of his making such remonstrance, he suffered himself to be tricked by our enemy, and unlawfully sold to them a large tract of land on and about the rivers Aeonce, Oakemulgee, which tracts of land we implore our good father to use his endeavor in getting restoration of them, and that the Americans may be obliged to withdraw from them. The abovementioned M'Intosh holds a commission as a major in the American army, and of the Creek Regiment: he has caused much blood to be spilt, for which we denounce him to the whole nation, and will give the usual reward of the brave to any one who may kill him, he having, on a recent occasion, killed and scalped a brother who was on an errand of peace to our Cherokee brethren, for no other reason alleged against him than his having British arms about him, and in this we are told he has been encouraged by colonel Hawkins, although long after peace was declared, and all hostility ordered to cease.

We further request lieut. col. Nicholl will return our grateful thanks to our good father and his chiefs by sea and land, for the useful and good presents he has sent to us by them; and also that the lieut. col. and the officers with him in this nation, will receive our thanks for their brotherly conduct to us; and whereas our good father having made a peace with the United States of America, and according to his true talk, he has not forgotten the interests of us, his children, but has caused to be respected our lands, and guaranteed the integrity of them to us; we do declare them or him to be traitors to this nation who shall, without his and our consent, sell or make over to any foreign power, any part thereof; and we do further declare, that whosoever shall endeavor, directly or indirectly, to separate us from him or his children, to be the enemy of us and our children, and that we will not trade or barter with any other than the British nation, if the above requests be complied with; and we do promise to give grants

of land to all such British men as our good father shall give permission to stay among us, and that we will do our best to protect and defend them in their laws and property; and we send, as our representative, our brave brother Hidlis Hadge, (Francis) to our good father, who is authorized to ratify this treaty.

Given under our hands, at the British Fort, at the confluence of the Chatotouchee and Flint rivers, this 10th March, 1815.

Hopoath Mico, king of the four nations, x mark.
Hopy Mico, x T P. Acopchigemathlo, x
Nehemathla, 1st x Tatao Mico, x
Justome Hago, x Hopoathla Justanuggee,
Onus Hago, x his x mark
Nehemathla, 2d, x Conope Mathla, x
Nehemathla, 3d, x Yauoule Mathla, x
Justonic Emathla, x Johnson, x
Octaithge Hago, x Hidlis Hadge, x

And 14 other chiefs

[Witness] ED NICOLLS, lieu. col.

H ROSS, captain rifle corps.

JOS. ROCHE, capt. 1st West India reg.

WM. HAMBLY, lieu. & 1st interpret.

DOCUMENT NO. 2.

On the anniversary of the emperor of Russia's birth day a ball was opened on board a Russian frigate lying off Woolwich, England. A pompous account was given of it in the British newspapers, which account was published in the American gazettes in March, 1817. Among other incidents on the occasion, we find the following:

"The double sound of a trumpet announced the arrival of the patriot FRANCIS, who fought so gloriously in our (the British) cause in America: he was dressed in a most splendid suit of red and gold, and by his side he wore a tomahawk, mounted in gold, presented to him by the prince regent: he appeared much delighted with the appearance of the frigate."

DOCUMENT NO. 3.

From the London Courier, August 24. 1818.

Nassau, N. P. August 26, 1817.

SIR — I am especially authorized to address you by the chiefs of the Creek nation, whose names I affix to the present.

They desire it to be made known, that they have implicitly followed our advice in living friendly with the Americans, who were their neighbors, and no wise attempted to molest them; though they have seen the Americans encroach on their territory, burning their towns, and making fields where their houses stood; rather than make resistance, they have retired lower in the peninsula. The town of Ecan Halloway, on the Chattahouche, where Otis Micco was chief, is the instance of encroachments of the Americans.—This town is situated under the guns of fort Gaines; and Micco was desired to submit to the Americans, or his town would be blown to atoms; rather than do this, he retired, is now living in the lower nation, and his fields where the town stood are ploughed up by the Americans. They complain of the English government neglecting them, after having drawn them into a war with America; that the promise made them of sending people to reside among them has not been kept; and if they have not some person or persons resident in the nation, to watch over their interests, they will soon be driven to the extremity of the peninsula. You left Mr. Hambly

to watch over the interests of the Creek nation, but you had hardly left the nation when he turned traitor, and was led by Forbes to take the part of the Americans: his letter* to me, of which I annex you a copy, will show you what lengths he would go if he had the means. It is Hambly and Dayle who gave the Indians all the trouble they experience; they send their emissaries among the Lower Creeks, and make them believe the Coubittes, aided by the Americans, are coming down on them; they send to the Coubittes, and report the lower nation is arming against them; thus both are put in fear, and their fields are neglected, and hunting is not thought of. I have endeavored to do away this fear, by writing to the chiefs of Coubitta Town, that they ought to live on friendly terms with their brethren of the lower nation, whose wish it was to be on good terms with them, and not to listen to any bad talk, but to chase those that give them from among them. My letter was answered by them rather favorably; and I hope the talk that was sent to the Big Warrior last June will heal the differences between them.

Hidis Adjo arrived in my schooner at Okolokue Sound last June, and was well received by all the chiefs and others who came to welcome him home; in consequence of his arrival, a talk was held, the substance of which I put on paper for them, and it was sent with a pipe of peace to the other nations.

Hidis Adjo wished to return to Nassau with me, but I prevailed on him to stay with the nation and keep them all at peace.

I am desired to return Hidis Adjo's warmest acknowledgement for the very handsome manner in which you treated him in England, and he begs his prayers may be laid at the foot of his royal highness the prince regent. I left him and all his family well on the 20th of June.

Old Cappachimeco desired me to send you his best respects, and requests you will send out some people to live among them, and all the land they took from Forbes shall be theirs; at all events, they must have an agent among them to see that the Americans adhere to the treaty, and permit them to live unmolested on their own land: this agent should be authorized by his majesty's government, or he will not be attended to by the Americans.

In the Gazette of Georgia the Americans report the Seminole Indians are continually committing murders on their borders, and making incursions into the state; these are fabrications tending to irritate the American government against the poor Indians; for during the time I was in the nation there was only one American killed, and he, with two others, was in the act of driving off cattle belonging to Boleck, chief of Sawahee; whereas, three men and a boy were killed last June by a party of cattle stealers, while in their

* Extract of a letter, signed W. Hambly, received at Okolokue Sound, May, 1817.

Sir—I am desired by the chiefs of the nation to request you will extricate yourself from among a band of outlaws among whom you now are, for the arm of justice is lifted up against them, and it will drag heavy upon them, you and your property. They say they would have no objection to your settling any way the west of Appalachia River, by where you now are, you are among a set of outlaws; they have lately committed twenty most cruel murders on women and children, on the frontiers of the United States, and stolen 100 horses, and they say it is by your desire.

(Signed)

W. HAMBLY.

Spanish Bluff, May 10, 1817.

hunting camps; the boy they scalped, and one of Boleck's head men was killed on St. John's river in July. The backwoods Georgians, and those resident on the borders of the Indian nation, are continually entering it and driving off cattle; they have in some instances made settlements, and particularly on the Choctokatehe river, where a considerable number have descended.

By the treaty with Great Britain, the Americans were to give up to the Indians all the lands that may have been taken during the war, and place them on the same footing they were in 1811. It appears that they have not done so; that fort Gaines, on the Chatshouchy river, and camp Crawford, on the Flint river, are both on Indian territory, that was not in possession of the Americans in 1811.

They are fearful that before any aid is given by the English government, they will no longer be in possession of any territory. I wrote last January to his excellency the honorable Charles Bagot, representing the encroachments of the Americans, (as I was informed by the copy of a letter from the right honorable earl Bathurst, handed me by his excellency governor Cameron,) that his majesty's ambassador had received orders to watch over the interests of the Indians. Since my return here, I have received from Mr. Moodie, of Charleston, an extract of a letter from the honorable Charles Bagot, that the expense of postage is so considerable, any further communications of the same nature must be sent him by private hands; now, sir, as no person goes from this direct to Washington, how am I to be able to comply with this desire? Thus he will be kept ignorant of the real situation of the poor Indians, and the encroachments made on their lands by American settlers, while we may be told by the American government that no encroachments have been made, and that the forts they still hold are necessary to check the unruly Seminoles; thus, the persons appointed to watch over the poor Indians have no other means of information than from the parties interested in their destruction, and from seeing from time to time in the American states, accounts of cruel murders, &c. committed by the Indians on the frontier settlers of the United States, he apprehends the Indians merit all the Americans do to them. But let his majesty's government appoint an agent with full powers, and to correspond with his majesty's ambassador at Washington, and his eyes will then be open as to the motives that influence American individuals, as well as the government, in vilifying the Indians.

The powers given me, and the instructions, were to memorial his majesty's government as well as the governor general Harana; and I fear that a memorial to the governor general would be of no use. Referring you to the enclosed,* I remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

A. ARBUTHNOT.

To lieut. col. Nicholl.

* Signatures of the chiefs of the Creek nation, to a power given to A. Arbuthnot, dated the 17th of June, 1817.

Cappachimeco,	Intrinathinchbi,
Inbinathio,	Lakoi Hiamathio,
Ohare Tustonaky,	Hiamathie Meie,
Ocotd vice,	Taimuches Hatcho,
Orchaeum Tustonaky,	Hidis Adjo,
Imathue,	Oppathimien,

Interpreter, PETER SHUGERT.

Approved of by F. C. LUENGO,
Commandant of St. Mark's.

DOCUMENT NO. 4.

[This document is a letter from A. Arbuthnot, to "an officer of rank in England," and was published, entire, in the *National Register* of the 3d of October, page 215. The letter bears date "Sawahnee, Lower Creek Nation, January 30, 1818," and contains, among other representations, the following:]

"The chiefs have written to governor Cameron for a supply of munition, and which Kinadje informs me Hillisago, (otherwise Hidlis Hadjo, alias Francis) when in England, had orders to demand in case of actual need. It is really necessary the English government should do something for those people."

"I have, by desire of the chiefs, written to his excellency, the honorable Charles Bagot, on their affairs; and also governor Cameron, with a demand for a small supply, of which they stand greatly in need. I trust, sir, you will make some such representations to his majesty's government as the circumstances of the case require."

DOCUMENT NO. 5:

*From the London Star—a respectable evening paper
—of the 11th August, 1818.*

"Mr. Arbuthnot transmitted the representation which he was thus commissioned by the Indians to make, to the proper British authorities. He was recognized in his character of commissioner or agent for the Indians, and desired from time to time to memorialize the British government, with respect to any further facts which might come under his observation respecting the points at issue."

FOREIGN POLITICS.

From the London Morning Chronicle, of August 18, 1818.—A ministerial journal of yesterday, declares with an air of official confidence, that all the rumors which have occasioned so rapid a fall of stocks, are totally void of foundation. The Courier enumerates three of those rumors.—1. The probability of an angry discussion with America 2. A speedy rupture between Spain and Portugal. And 3. That the Congress was not to be a Congress of peace, but a Congress of aggression. To each of those he gives an answer; and for the information of our readers, as it may be considered in the light of a note official, we lay it before them:

From the London Courier—the official political paper of the British government, of the 17th Aug. 1818.

"On Saturday, rumors upon rumors "in wild confusion rose."—"It was a war with America—nothing was more certain."—Sir John Warren had been sent for express to take the command of a fleet ordered to be fitted out forthwith—press warrants had already been issued, and press gangs ordered to be collected by a certain hour on all the bridges."—In aid of an American war came the strong belief of "a speedy rupture between Spain and Portugal—the great European powers could not settle the differences between them—and a war was inevitable, in which the principal states would of course be sooner or later involved."—A third set of rumors decided that the congress was not to be a congress of peace—a congress for consolidation, the tranquillity now so happily established throughout Europe—but a congress of aggression—a congress to devise and arrange new projects of ambition and conquest."

Such were the rumors, and as credulity is the child of panic, the funds have experienced a considerable depression.

"To notice these absurd rumors is perhaps to attach too much importance to them; but absurdity is sometimes mischievous, and it is not always safe or wise to treat with silent contempt that which most deserves it. If we were desired to name that particular period at which the tranquillity of nations was least likely to be disturbed, we should name that in which all these alarming rumours of war and disturbance have been so eagerly circulated. But to notice these rumours more particularly—

"1. As far as the most authentic intelligence enables us to form any opinion; as far, we believe we may add without fear of contradiction, as any accounts have reached government, there never was a time since the peace concluded with the United States, in which that peace was less likely to be disturbed. So far from it, that the diplomatic correspondence between the two governments is conducted in the most amicable and cordial terms. As far, therefore, as human foresight can dive into futurity, we have, from the friendly spirit now happily existing on each side of the Atlantic, every ground for expecting a lasting peace. After this positive statement, we need scarcely add, that the insinuations in the *Morning Chronicle* of to day, of persons who are sellers being in the secret, are utterly unfounded.

"2. With respect to Spain and Portugal, the differences that have for some time subsisted are certainly not adjusted. It is possible that Portugal may urge as an apology for not giving up Monte-Video, that the Spanish government might not be able to keep it against the efforts of the insurgents, and that if the latter did get possession of it, the security of the Portuguese territories in that part of the American continent might be endangered. Then, Portugal, as a set off against the complaints made by the Spanish government relative to Monte Video, may possibly reciprocate complaints against the conduct of Spain to the Portuguese territory in Europe.

"But, be this as it may, the differences, though yet unadjusted, will not, we may safely predict, lead to any rupture between them. Without being more explicit, we may conclude by saying, that they will not go to war in opposition to the expressed will and policy of the great allied powers; which policy is most decisively that the peace of Europe shall not be disturbed.

"3. This last assertion, in which we are sure we shall not be contradicted, might serve as a sufficient reply and refutation of the last rumor, that the Congress about to be assembled is more likely to light up again the flames of war than to confirm and consolidate the blessings of peace. But we will not discuss this point so briefly. It is well known that the Congress of Vienna, interrupted and broken up so unexpectedly by the irruption of Bonaparte into France, left many points unsettled. The subsequent events, the treaties consequent upon the second entrance into Paris, the establishment of foreign troops in the French territories, rendered it inexpedient to re-assemble a Congress until the claims upon France had been liquidated, or sufficient security given for the liquidation, and until France had been restored to such a state of internal tranquillity as to render the military occupation no longer necessary. That period, it is said, is deemed by the allied powers

to have arrived, and the evacuation is to take place before the commencement of November. Hence France, so important and necessary a party to any arrangement embracing the whole of the European family, will be able to assist at the Congress in a more free and unfettered state than she could have done had the Congress been held in the interval that has elapsed since the signature of the treaty at the end of the year 1815. If we might presume to hazard a conjecture relative to some of the principal objects that will occupy the useful and honorable labors of the Congress, one of them will relate to the situation of the Germanic powers, now in a state of considerable doubt and confusion, in consequence of the dissolution of the old ties that subsisted, and the loose and imperfect nature of the new ties that have replaced them. This will be a work of great nicety and delicacy, but all difficulties will yield to the thorough conviction that the Congress is not influenced by any selfish or personal views, but solely by a desire to cement, consolidate and secure the general peace. There are, besides, some questions of territorial limits which remain to be more accurately settled; particularly, if we are not misinformed, between Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden and Hesse.

"The differences between Spain and Portugal will, in this Congress, be discussed and finally settled.

"The relative situation and privileges of different religious persuasions, particularly of the Jews, who hitherto, particularly in Germany, have been so grievously oppressed, may be another point of discussion.

"It may be, too, that the Congress will take into its consideration, the different military establishments to be kept up by each power.

"These are some of the principal subjects—others there are of less importance. But we have enumerated enough to show that peace, not war; consolidation, not aggression, are the aim and objects of the Congress. And we conclude by repeating, that if we were to name the period when a long and happy peace was likely to unite all the continental nations, we should name the period in which we now submit this article to the British public."

From the London Morning Chronicle, of August 18th, 1818.

Private letters from Madrid, dated 3d instant, mention that in the afternoon of that day their majesties were expected to arrive at the palace from Sacedon, and it was matter of speculation to learn, whether the waters would have produced any of the novelties announced when he went a way, viz. change of ministers, &c. &c.

The same letters again allude to the great disappointment and chagrin that had been experienced by king Ferdinand's ministers, on seeing the nature of the bulls received from Rome. They have been completely outwitted by a depreciation of the monks and friars, and it will be impossible for them to effect any alienation of property belonging to the church or in mortmain, by which means a considerable sum might have been obtained, as in Spain the incomes and estates of the above description are immense, and we might further add, of little utility to the public, since, in general, they serve for no other purpose than to support a class of persons in idleness, who

do not labor either for the spiritual or temporal good of the community at large, whilst frequently the parish priest can scarcely be supported with decency.

The bulls from the See of Rome which his Catholic majesty has received as a basis for his new financial scheme, contain four separate grants of certain church revenues, which are now suffered to be appropriated to temporal purposes. As the scheme is in itself curious, and the items on which the grants are founded not easily intelligible to those unacquainted with the ecclesiastical affairs of Spain, we shall both enumerate and explain them as well as we can.

The first grant is a suspension, for two years, from filling any and every prebendship that may vacate; that is, should any vacate, nominations are not to be made to them during the term of two years, during which time the treasury is to receive the income. 2d. Suspension from all nominations, during six years, to simple benefices, that is, such as have effective rents, but without the incumbent being obliged to perform any official functions, he not having the care of souls. In Spain every secular clergyman, not having the certainty of being a curate, or possessed of some parochial income, before he receives the order of priesthood, is compelled, through himself or friends, to found a benefice usually called *Capellania*, for his support, and if he dies it goes to his next of kin, but with the obligation to be ordained, otherwise it falls to the church. By the bulls in question, the simple benefices which may vacate, are not to be filled during a term of six years, and, in the meantime, the king is to receive the income. The third is, a grant to the government of two annuities, instead of one, of all ecclesiastical benefices. In Spain, when a person is preferred to a benefice, he is bound to give to the crown, as a kind of fine, one year's income, which, by the new regulation, is to be extended to two. The fourth is to apply to the uses of the government what are called *economatos*, a term which we confess we do not understand, but suspect it means some revenue arising out of the military orders.

Such are four of the items intended to form part of the budget of ways and means, on which the indefatigable finance minister has been laboring in secret for more than a year and a half; but we trust, however, his views will soon be laid before the public in a perfect and official form, as our letters add, it was expected that his plan respecting the national debt would be published in a few days, but in the mean time vales reales were losing 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

By the present measure of the king of Spain to lay hands on property belonging to the church, and apply it to temporal purposes, our readers will be naturally struck with the idea that there is a certain degree of boldness in the attempt, it being one his predecessors never ventured upon, as the power of the clergy is so great and so much to be dreaded, and many may be induced to expect that some essential reform may follow. It must not, however, be forgotten, that M. Garay was schooled in the Cortes, and that owing to the penury of his master, he is now attempting a partial plan of reform, which the above representative body wished to carry into effect, because they consider the welfare of the state required it. He is, however, only enabled to make it a half measure, but they sought to make it an entire

one. He seeks to raise a revenue, whilst they had in view a necessary suppression of vices and defects. The facility of being ordained in Spain, has produced a swarm of locusts on the people. The number of ecclesiastical functionaries is out of all kind of proportion with the wants of the country, and the superabundance has become a public burthen. Gradually also the clergy were absorbing all the riches. It is an astonishing and alarming fact, that their revenue exceeds what the monarchy requires for its ordinary expenses, and they are besides unfairly divided. A parish curate, who has the whole weight of the spiritual ministry upon him, is only seen with 300 d. cts per ann. whilst the archbishop of Toledo, for example, has an income of twelve millions of rals. What is still worse is, that the greatest part of this wealth concentrates in the hands of monks and friars, who, as a distinguished Spanish writer lately observed, "seek after the abundance and riches of their convents, rather than the triumph of the truth; having in general studied and taught the sciences, not for the purpose of perfecting their knowledge, and acquiring fresh sources of information, but in order to sustain the dry credit of such authors as have worn the same cloak they themselves have been invested with." The author of "The Inquisition Unmasked" proves, that monks and friars had most influence in the abuses of modern discipline, and most prevented the progress of knowledge; they were the authors and coadjutors of the inquisition; they supported the superstition of their forefathers, celebrated any new cavil as a most happy discovery, and gloried only in scholastic subtleties.

The overthrow of such abuses, and the destruction of these clogs on society, was what the Cortes aimed at, but the plan of king Ferdinand is, to raise a revenue out of them by preserving their existence; and if the inquisition had only richer spoliations within its grasp, no doubt his ministers would have tried for a bull to participate in them. One curious fact, connected with the present subject, still remains for us to mention. When the Cortes were laboring to carry their plans of reform into effect, and prepare the public mind for them, they sought out such authorities as would have weight with the people, and found none so good as that of Clement XIV who, being a pope and a friar, could not be suspected of animosity. The remarkable passage of his letter, which, by the bye, the inquisition has taken good care to proscribe, is the following:—

"The church knows only two orders indispensably necessary and as founded by Christ himself, and these are the bishops and inferior priests. Its best ages had no friars or nuns, which plainly implies that religion requires no other ministers than the ordinary ones for its conservation. Every order therefore ought to be repine at its suppression; but frequently self-love persuades us we are necessary, though governments do not consider us as such. If less enthusiasm and more principles existed (that is, in the language of the day, less fanaticism and more information) we would all conform to these truths; and, far from rashly seeking to uphold a body by whom sovereigns consider themselves injured, each one would seek to withdraw without murmuring or noise. Unfortunately we all cherish our own illusions, and believe that it is impossible to lay hands on our institution without offending religion itself."—*Letters of Clement XIV. Letter 109.*

HOME AFFAIRS.

CONNECTICUT.

The following is an official account of the yeas and nays as taken in each county in the State, on the constitution:

	Yea.	Nay.
Hartford County,	2234	3843
New Haven, do.	3385	1508
New-London, do.	1740	792
Fairfield do.	1826	1019
Windham, do.	1777	1671
Litchfield, do.	2027	2879
Middlesex, do.	1551	786
Tolland, do.	868	902
	13908	12400
	12400	

Maj. for Constitution, 1508

PREAMBLE.

The people of Connecticut acknowledging, with gratitude, the good providence of God in having permitted them to enjoy a free government, do, in order more effectually to define, secure, and perpetuate the liberties, rights, and privileges which they have derived from their ancestors, hereby, after a careful consideration and revision, ordain and establish the following Constitution and form of Civil Government.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognised and established, we declare,

§ 1. That all men when they form a social compact, are equal in rights; and that no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive public emoluments or privileges from the community.

§ 2. That all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit; and that they have at all times an undeniably and indefeasible right to alter their form of government in such manner as they may think expedient.

§ 3. The exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be free to all persons in this state, provided that the right hereby declared and established shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or to justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the state.

§ 4. No preference shall be given by law to any christian sect or mode of worship.

§ 5. Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

§ 6. No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech or of the press.

§ 7. In all prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence, and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court.

§ 8. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable searches or seizures; and no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation.

§ 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have a right to be heard by himself and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted by the witnesses a-

against him; to have compulsory process to obtain witnesses in his favor; and in all prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury. He shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, but by due course of law. And no person shall be helden to answer for any crime, the punishment of which may be death or imprisonment for life, unless on a presentment or an indictment of a grand jury; except in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war, or public danger.

§ 10. No person shall be arrested, detained or punished, except in cases clearly warranted by law.

§ 11. The property of no person shall be taken for public use, without just compensation therefor.

§ 12. All courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done him in his person, property or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay.

§ 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed.

§ 14. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great; and the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it; nor in any case, but by the legislature.

§ 15. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the legislature.

§ 16. The citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.

§ 17. Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defence of himself and the state.

§ 18. The military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

§ 19. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

§ 20. No hereditary emoluments, privileges or honors, shall ever be granted, or conferred in this state.

§ 21. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of government shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them confided to a separate magistracy—to wit: those which are legislative, to one; those which are executive to another, and those which are judicial to another.

ARTICLE III.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The legislative power of this state shall be vested in two distinct houses or branches; the one to be styled The Senate, the other The House of Representatives, and both together The General Assembly. The style of their laws shall be, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened.

§ 2. There shall be one stated session of the general assembly, to be helden in each year, alter-

ately at Hartford and New Haven, on the first Wednesday of May, and at such other times as the general assembly shall judge necessary; the first session to be helden at Hartford: but the person administering the office of governor, may, on special emergencies, convene the general assembly at either of said places, at any other time. And in case of danger from the prevalence of contagious diseases in either of said places, or other circumstances, the person administering the office of Governor may, by proclamation, convene said assembly at any other place in this state.

§ 3. The house of representatives shall consist of electors residing in towns from which they are elected. The number of representatives from each town shall be the same as at present practised and allowed. In case a new town shall hereafter be incorporated, such new town shall be entitled to one representative only; and if such new town shall be made from one or more towns, the town or towns from which the same shall be made, shall be entitled to the same number of representatives as at present allowed, unless the number shall be reduced by the consent of such town or towns.

§ 4. The senate shall consist of twelve members, to be chosen annually by the electors.

§ 5. At the meetings of the electors, held in the several towns in this state in April annually, after the election of representatives, the electors present shall be called upon to bring in the written ballots for senators. The presiding officer shall receive the votes of the electors, and count and declare them in open meeting. The presiding officer shall also make duplicate lists of the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which shall be certified by the presiding officer; one of which lists shall be delivered to the town clerk, and the other, within ten days after said meeting, shall be delivered under seal, either to the secretary, or to the Sheriff of the County in which said town is situated; which list shall be directed to the secretary, with a superscription expressing the purport of the contents thereof. And each sheriff who shall receive such votes shall, within fifteen days after said meeting, deliver, or cause them to be delivered to the secretary.

§ 6. The treasurer, secretary and comptroller, for the time being shall canvass the votes publicly. The twelve persons having the greatest number of votes for senators, shall be declared to be elected. But in cases where no choice is made by the electors in consequence of an equality of votes, the house of representatives shall designate by ballot which of the candidates having such equal number of votes, shall be declared to be elected. The return of votes, and the result of the canvass, shall be submitted to the house of representatives, and also to the senate, on the first day of the session of the general assembly, and each house shall be the final judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

§ 7. The house of representatives when assembled shall choose a speaker, clerk, and other officers. The senate shall choose its clerk, and other officers, except the president. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may prescribe.

§ 8. Each house shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish members for disorderly conduct, and, with the consent of two thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the legislature of a free and independent state.

§ 9. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same when required by one fifth of its members, except such parts as in the judgment of a majority require secrecy. The yeas and nays of the members of either house shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journals.

§ 10. The senators and representatives shall, in all cases of civil process, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and four days before the commencement, and after the termination of any session thereof. And for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

§ 11. The debates of each house shall be public, except on such occasions as in the opinion of the house may require secrecy.

ARTICLE IV.

OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The supreme executive power of the state shall be vested in a governor, who shall be chosen by the electors of the state, and shall hold his office for one year from the first Wednesday of May next succeeding his election, and until his successor be duly qualified. No person who is not an elector of this state, and who has not arrived at the age of thirty years, shall be eligible.

§ 2. At the meetings of the electors in the respective towns in the month of April in each year, immediately after the election of senators, the presiding officers shall call upon the electors to bring in their ballots for him whom they would elect to be governor, with his name fairly written. When such ballots shall have been received and counted in the presence of the electors, duplicate lists of the persons voted for, and of the number of votes given for each, shall be made and certified by the presiding officer, one of which lists shall be deposited in the office of the town clerk within three days, and the other, within ten days after said election, shall be transmitted to the secretary, or to the sheriff of the county, in which such election shall have been held. The sheriff receiving said votes shall deliver, or cause them to be delivered to the secretary, within fifteen days next after said election. The votes so returned shall be counted by the treasurer, secretary and comptroller, within the month of April. A fair list of the persons and number of votes given for each, together with the returns of the presiding officers, shall be, by the treasurer, secretary and comptroller, made and laid before the general assembly, then next to be held, on the first day of the session thereof; and said assembly shall, after examination of the same, declare the person whom they shall find to be legally chosen, and give him notice accordingly. If no person shall have a majority of the whole number of said votes, or if two or more shall have an equal and the greatest number of said votes, then said assembly, on the second day of their session, by joint ballot of both houses, shall proceed, without debate, to choose a governor from a list of the names of the two persons having the greatest number of votes, or of the names of the persons having an equal and highest number of votes so returned as aforesaid.

The general assembly shall by law prescribe the manner in which all questions concerning the election of a governor or lieutenant governor shall be determined.

§ 3. At the annual meetings of the electors, immediately after the election of governor, there shall also be chosen in the same manner as is herein before provided for the election of governor, a lieutenant governor, who shall continue in office for the same time, and possess the same qualifications.

§ 4. The compensations of the governor, lieutenant governor, senators, and representatives, shall be established by law; and shall not be varied so as to take effect until after an election, which shall next succeed the passage of the law establishing said compensations.

§ 5. The governor shall be captain general of the militia of the state, except when called into the service of the United States.

§ 6. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department, on any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

§ 7. The governor, in case of a disagreement between the two houses of the general assembly, respecting the time of adjournment, may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not beyond the day of the next stated session.

§ 8. He shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly, information of the state of the government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

§ 9. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

§ 10. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves after conviction, in all cases except those of impeachment, until the end of the next session of the general assembly, and no longer.

§ 11. All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the state of Connecticut; shall be sealed with the state seal, signed by the Governor, and attested by the secretary.

§ 12. Every bill which shall have passed both houses of the general assembly, shall be presented to the governor. If he approves, he shall sign and transmit it to the secretary, but if not, he shall return it to the house in which it originated, with his objections, which shall be entered on the journals of the house; who shall proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, that house shall again pass it, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, which shall also reconsider it. If approved, it shall become a law. But in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If the bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days, (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as it he had signed it; unless the general assembly, by their adjournment, prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

§ 13. The lieutenant governor shall, by virtue of his office, be president of the senate, and have, when in committee of the whole, a right to debate, and when the senate is equally divided, to give the casting vote.

§ 14. In case of the death, resignation, refusal to serve, or removal from office, of the governor, or of his impeachment, or absence from the state,

the lieutenant governor shall exercise the powers and authority appertaining to the office of governor, until another be chosen at the next periodical election for governor, and be duly qualified; or until the governor impeached or absent, shall be acquitted or return.

§ 15. When the government shall be administered by the lieutenant governor, or he shall be unable to attend as president of the senate, the senate shall elect one of their members as president pro tempore. And if, during the vacancy of the office of governor, the lieutenant governor shall die, resign, refuse to serve, or be removed from office, or if he shall be impeached, or absent from the state, the president of the senate pro tempore shall, in like manner, administer the government until he be superseded by a governor or lieutenant governor.

§ 16. If the lieutenant governor shall be required to administer the government, and shall, while in such administration, die or resign during the recess of the general assembly, it shall be the duty of the secretary, for the time being, to convene the senate, for the purpose of choosing a president pro tempore.

§ 17. A treasurer shall annually be chosen by the electors at their meeting in April; and the votes shall be returned, counted, canvassed, and declared, in the same manner as is provided for the election of governor and lieutenant governor; but the votes for treasurer shall be canvassed by the secretary and comptroller only. He shall receive all moneys belonging to the state, and disburse the same only as he may be directed by law. He shall pay no warrant or order for the disbursement of public money, until the same has been registered in the office of the comptroller.

§ 18. A secretary shall be chosen next after the treasurer, and in the same manner; and the votes for secretary shall be returned to, and counted, canvassed, and declared by the treasurer and comptroller. He shall have the safe keeping and custody of the public records and documents, and particularly of the acts, resolutions, and orders of the general assembly, and record the same; and perform all such duties as shall be prescribed by law. He shall be the keeper of the seal of the state, which shall not be altered.

§ 19. A comptroller of the public accounts shall be annually appointed by the general assembly. He shall adjust and settle all public accounts and demands, except grants and orders of the general assembly. He shall prescribe the mode of keeping and rendering all public accounts. He shall ex officio be one of the auditors of the accounts of the treasurer. The general assembly may assign to him other duties in relation to his office, and to that of the treasurer, and shall prescribe the manner in which his duties shall be performed.

§ 20. A sheriff shall be appointed in each county by the general assembly, who shall hold his office for three years, removable by said assembly, and shall become bound, with sufficient sureties, to the treasurer of the state, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law: in case the sheriff of any county shall die or resign, the governor may fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, until the same shall be filled by the general assembly.

§ 21. A statement of all receipts, payments,

funds, and debts of the state, shall be published from time to time, in such manner and at such periods as shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE V.

OF THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a supreme court of errors, a superior court, and such inferior courts as the general assembly shall, from time to time, ordain and establish: the powers and jurisdiction of which courts shall be defined by law.

§ 2. There shall be appointed in each county a sufficient number of justices of the peace, with such jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases as the general assembly may prescribe.

§ 3. The judges of the supreme court of errors, of the superior and inferior courts, and all justices of the peace, shall be appointed by the general assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed. The judges of the supreme court, and of the superior court, shall hold their offices during good behavior; but may be removed by impeachment; and the governor shall also remove them on the address of two-thirds of the members of each house of the general assembly: all other judges and justices of the peace shall be appointed annually. No judge or justice of the peace shall be capable of holding his office after he shall arrive at the age of seventy years.

ARTICLE VI.

OF THE QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

§ 1. All persons who have been, or shall hereafter, previous to the ratification of this constitution, be admitted freemen, according to the existing laws of this state, shall be electors.

§ 2. Every white male citizen of the United States, who shall have gained a settlement in this state, attained the age of twenty-one years; and resided in the town in which he may offer himself to be admitted to the privilege of an elector, at least six months preceding; and have a freehold estate of the yearly value of seven dollars in this state; or having been enrolled in the militia, shall have performed military duty therein for the term of one year next preceding the time he shall offer himself for admission, or being liable thereto, shall have been, by authority of law excused therefrom; or shall have paid a state tax within the year next preceding the time he shall present himself for such admission; and shall sustain a good moral character; shall, on his taking such oath as may be prescribed by law, be an elector.

§ 3. The privileges of an elector shall be forfeited, by a conviction of bribery, forgery, perjury, duelling, fraudulent bankruptcy, theft, or other offence for which an infamous punishment is inflicted.

§ 4. Every elector shall be eligible to any office in this state, except in cases provided for in this constitution.

§ 5. The selectmen and town clerk of the several towns shall decide on the qualifications of electors, at such times, and in such manner, as may be prescribed by law.

§ 6. Laws shall be made to support the privilege of free suffrage, prescribing the manner of regulating and conducting meetings of the electors, and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence therein, from power, bribery, tumult, and other improper conduct.

§ 7. In all elections of officers of the state, or

members of the general assembly, the votes of the electors shall be by ballot.

§ 8. At all elections of officers of the state, or members of the general assembly, the electors shall be privileged from arrest, during their attendance upon, and going to, and returning from the same, on any civil process.

§ 9. The meetings of the electors for the election of the several state officers by law annually to be elected, and members of the general assembly of this state, shall be holden on the first Monday of April in each year.

ARTICLE VII.

OF RELIGION.

§ 1. It being the duty of all men to worship the Supreme Being, the Great Creator and Preserver of the Universe, and their right to render that worship in the mode most consistent with the dictates of their consciences, no person shall by law be compelled to join or support, nor be classed with, or associated to, any congregation, church or religious association. But every person now belonging to such congregation, church, or religious association, shall remain member thereof until he shall have separated himself therefrom, in the manner hereinafter provided. And each and every society or denomination of christians in this state, shall have and enjoy the same and equal powers, rights, and privileges; and shall have power and authority to support and maintain the ministers or teachers of their respective denominations, and to build and repair houses for public worship, by a tax on the members of any such society only, to be laid by a major vote of the legal voters assembled at any society meeting, warned and held according to law, or in any other manner.

§ 2. If any person shall choose to separate himself from the society or denomination of christians to which he may belong, and shall leave a written notice thereof with the clerk of such society, he shall thereupon be no longer liable for any future expenses which may be incurred by said society.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF EDUCATION.

§ 1. The charter of Yale College, as modified by agreement with the corporation thereof, in pursuance of an act of the general assembly, passed in May, 1792, is hereby confirmed.

§ 2. The fund, called the School Fund, shall remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated to the support and encouragement of the public or common schools throughout the state, and for the equal benefit of all the people thereof. The value and amount of said fund shall, as soon as practicable, be ascertained in such manner as the general assembly may prescribe, published, and recorded in the comptroller's office; and no law shall ever be made, authorizing said fund to be diverted to any other use than the encouragement and support of public or common schools, among the several school societies, as justice and equity shall require.

ARTICLE IX.

OF IMPEACHMENTS.

§ 1. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching.

§ 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present. When the go-

vernor is impeached, the chief justice shall preside.

§ 3. The governor, and all other executive and judicial officers, shall be liable to impeachment; but judgments in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit, under this state. The party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, and punishment, according to law.

§ 4. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No conviction of treason, or attainder, shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture.

ARTICLE X.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 1. Members of the general assembly, and all officers, executive and judicial, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take the following oath or affirmation, to wit:

You do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that you will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of Connecticut, so long as you continue a citizen thereof; and that you will faithfully discharge, according to law, the duties of the office to the best of your abilities. So help you God.

§ 2. Each town shall annually elect selectmen and such officers of local police as the laws may prescribe.

§ 3. The rights and duties of all corporations shall remain as if this constitution had not been adopted; with the exception of such regulations and restrictions as are contained in this constitution. All judicial and civil officers now in office, who have been appointed by the general assembly, and commissioned according to law, and all such officers as shall be appointed by the said assembly, and commissioned as aforesaid, before the first Wednesday of May next, shall continue to hold their offices until the first day of June next, unless they shall before that time resign, or be removed from office according to law. The treasurer and secretary shall continue in office until a treasurer and secretary shall be appointed under this constitution. All military officers shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall resign or be removed according to law. All laws not contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this constitution, shall remain in force until they shall expire by their own limitation, or shall be altered or repealed by the general assembly, in pursuance of this constitution. The validity of all bonds, debts, contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, or the state, of all suits, actions, or rights of action, both in law and equity, shall continue as if no change had taken place. The governor, lieutenant governor, and general assembly, which is to be formed in October next, shall have and possess all the powers and authorities, not repugnant to, or inconsistent with, this constitution, which they now have and possess, until the first Wednesday of May next.

§ 4. No judge of the superior court, or of the supreme court of errors; no member of congress; no person holding any office under the authority of the United States; no person holding the of-

vice of treasurer, secretary, or comptroller; no sheriff or sheriff's deputy, shall be a member of the general assembly.

ARTICLE XI.

OF AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Whenever a majority of the house of representatives shall deem it necessary to alter or amend this constitution, they may propose such alterations and amendments; which proposed amendments shall be continued to the next general assembly, and be published with the laws which may have been passed at the same session; and if two thirds of each house, at the next session of said assembly, shall approve the amendments proposed, by yeas and nays, said amendments shall, by the secretary, be transmitted to the town clerk in each town in this state; whose duty it shall be to present the same to the inhabitants thereof, for their consideration, at a town meeting, legally warned and held for that purpose; and if it shall appear in a manner to be provided by law, that a majority of the electors present at such meetings shall have approved such amendments, the same shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of this constitution.

Done in convention on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States the forty-third.

By order of the convention

OLIVER WOLCOTT, President.

JAMES LANMAN, $\frac{1}{2}$ Clerks.

ROBERT FAIRCHILD, $\frac{1}{2}$ Clerks.

In Convention, September 15, A. D. 1818

Directed, That the constitution which has been framed and approved by this convention shall be signed by the president, countersigned by the clerks, and deposited in the office of the secretary. And it shall be the duty of the secretary forthwith to transmit seven hundred copies thereof to the town clerks of the several towns in this state, which copies shall be apportioned among said towns according to their respective lists.—The said constitution shall, by said town clerks, be submitted to the consideration of the qualified voters in said towns, for their approbation and ratification, on the first Monday of October next, in the respective town meetings, legally warned for that purpose.

And that the number required to approve and ratify said constitution be a majority of the qualified voters present and voting at such meetings, to be convened agreeably to the resolution of the general assembly, in such case provided, passed at their session in May last.

A true copy.

Attest. JAMES LANMAN, Clerk.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

St. Louis, September 4, 1818.—On Sunday the 30th ult. a battalion of the rifle regiment, 300 strong, embarked at Belle Fontaine to ascend the Missouri river to the mouth of the Yellow Stone. The expedition is commanded by lieut. col. Talbot Chambers. The captains Martin, Magee and Riley; the lieutenants Shade, Clark, Kavenagh Fields and Francis Smith, to go out with their respective companies. It is intended that the expedition shall encamp during the winter above the mouth of the Kanses; and continuing its voyage in the spring, shall reach its point of destination in the course of the next summer.

The Yellow Stone enters the Missouri in latitude 48 degrees north; and in long. 27 degrees west from Washington city. The intended post will be at its mouth. The United States will then have a military establishment one thousand eight hundred miles west of the Mississippi, and nearly one hundred miles further north than the city of Quebec. The officers carry with them the seeds and grains which are expected to thrive in that climate, that the post may have within itself some resource against the failures of contractors. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, are expected to do well there. They attain perfection even at the earl of Selkirk's establishment on lake Assinboin, three degrees further north. The Mandan corn will find itself in its own climate at the mouth of the Yellow Stone. In fact, all the grains, plants and vegetables, which flourish at Quebec or Montreal, may be expected to be raised there, as the climate in that interior region of the North American continent is known to be near ten degrees milder than in the same parallel on the Atlantic coast.

Our fellow citizen, Manuel Lisa, so well known for his enterprise, will precede the expedition, to prepare the Indians for its reception. He will quiet their apprehensions by showing the benevolent and humane intentions of the American government; and will silence the British emissaries who shall represent the expedition as an act of war against the Indian nations.

The establishment of this post will be an era in the history of the west. It will go to the source and root of that fatal British influence which has for so many years armed the Indian nations against our western frontiers. It carries the arms and the power of the United States, to the ground which has heretofore been exclusively occupied by the British Northwest and Hudson's Bay Company, and which has been the true seat of the British power over the Indian mind. Now the American arms and the American policy will be displayed upon the same theatre. The Northwest and Hudson's Bay companies will be shut out from the commerce of the Missouri and Mississippi Indians; the American traders will penetrate in safety the recesses of the Rocky Mountains in search of its rich furs; a commerce yielding a million per annum will descend the Missouri; and the Indians finding their wants supplied by American traders, their domestic wars restrained by American policy, will learn to respect the American name.

The name of the Yellow Stone river will hereafter be familiar to the American ear. That a stream of its magnitude should heretofore have been so little known, is a proof of the immensity of our country. How little has it been thought that 1800 miles up the Missouri, a river was to be found equal in length and breadth to the Ohio? Yet such is the character of the Yellow Stone, or Roche Jaune, as it was called by the French. One of its branches, the Big Horn, issues from a lake near the peaks of the Rio del Norte on the confines of New Mexico, and is navigable for many miles. The Yellow Stone itself issues from a lake in the Rocky Mountains. It was descended by capt Clark on his return from the Pacific ocean. He found it deep, rapid, and navigable from the place where he struck it to its mouth, a distance of 850 miles. Below the junction of the Big Horn the width was usually from 500 to 800 yards, and sometimes a mile. Innumerable were the herds of Buffaloe, and other game, which ranged upon it. This

abundance of game is a proof of the richness of the country. In fact the traders speak of the face of the country upon the Yellow Stone, the serenity of the climate, the rapidity and clearness of the waters, in terms of admiration.

EDITOR'S CABINET.

South America.—Some of the advocates of South American independence and some of the over-warm friends of Mr. MONROE's administration, appear not to understand their business, or rather to pursue their respective objects in a very bungling manner. On the one hand, we see the Patriot cause upheld by a vindication of general Artigas; and, on the other, the administration supported by a total denunciation of the Patriotic naval operations. Both of these courses are erroneous; and circumstances lead to a belief that they both proceed from selfish motives. The patrons of Artigas, if we may credit proofs which thicken upon us without being controverted, gain by buccaneering under the commissions of that chieftain. They do not deny this buccaneering, but seek to justify it; and, by attempting to justify it, they admit the fact. The too-zealous friends of President Monroe, on the contrary, denounce the exertions of the regularly commissioned privateers of Buenos Ayres, seemingly because outrages have been committed under the flag and commission of Artigas. But these friends obviously mistake the views of the executive, and do his administration a real injury. It is probable, however, that they wish by such means to recommend themselves to presidential favor. The only difference, therefore, between these two descriptions of politicians is, that the one unlawfully buccaneers upon Spanish and Portuguese property, and the other inidiously buccaneers upon the patronage of the administration. They are both pirates; and we conceive that those who take part with Artigas are the least dangerous of the two.

One writer—we think he calls himself “*Detector*”—who appeared a few days ago in the *National Intelligencer*, is either very ignorant or very impudent; for he pretends to deal in facts, founded upon authentic documents, and yet he either does not know, or conceals, the most relative part of the truth. He asserts that the French government, at the commencement of our revolutionary war, did not allow privateers with American commissions to be fitted out in the ports of France, or to find, with their prizes, an asylum there; and he quotes a letter from Dr. FRANKLIN in corroboration of the assertion. He even goes so far as to be *very particular* on the occasion, and refers to the case of capt. Cunningham, who, with his crew, were thrown into prison by the French authorities, upon the remonstrance of the British

minister. But what does *history*, that great tell-tale, say upon the subject? Let us examine the British Annual Register, for there is no better authority.

“ The conduct of France during this whole year, (says that work) in every thing that regarded England and America, was so slightly covered, and so little qualified, that it seemed to leave no room for any doubt, (excepting with those who were determined to place so implicit a faith in words, as to admit no other species of evidence) as to the part which she would finally take in the contest. As she was not yet, however, in sufficient preparation for proceeding to the utmost extremities, nor her negotiations with the Americans advanced to an absolute determination, she occasionally relaxed in certain points, when she found herself so closely pressed by the British ministers, that an obstinate perseverance would precipitate matters to that conclusion, which she wished for some time longer to defer. Thus, when a bold American adventurer, one Cunningham, had taken and carried into Dunkirk, with a privateer fitted out at that port, the English packet from Holland, and sent the mail to the American ministers at Paris, it then seemed necessary in some degree to disown so flagrant a violation of good neighborhood, as well as of the standing treaties between the two nations, and even of the particular marine laws and regulations established in France, in regard to her conduct with the people of other countries. Cunningham, and his crew, were accordingly committed for some short time to prison. Yet this appearance of satisfaction was done away by the circumstances which attended it; for Cunningham's imprisonment was represented to the Americans as proceeding merely from some informality in his commission, and irregularity in his proceedings, which had brought him to, if not within, the very verge of piracy, and which were too glaring to be entirely passed over without notice. And he was, with his crew, not only speedily released from their mock confinement, but he was permitted to purchase, fit out, and arm, a much stronger vessel, and better sailer than the former, *AVOWEDLY* to infest as before the British commerce.

“ It was in the same line of policy, that when the French Newfoundland fishery would have been totally intercepted and destroyed in case of an immediate rupture, and that the capture of their seamen would have been more ruinous and irreparable than the loss even of the ships and cargoes, lord Stormont obtained, in that critical situation, an order from the ministers, that all the American privateers, with their prizes, should immediately depart the kingdom. Yet, satisfactory as this compliance, and conclusive as this order, appeared, it was combated with such ingenuity, and such expedients practised to defeat its effects, that *it was not complied with in a single instance throughout the kingdom*,” “ *History of Europe*,” in the British Annual Register for 1778; page 37, vol 21.

But Great Britain was not deceived by this policy of France. She saw what it meant very clearly. Great Britain wished, however, to postpone an open rupture as long as possible, in order to bring, in the mean time, if practicable, her American colonies to submission. In the pre-

ceeding year (1777) the conduct of the French court had been equally undisguised:

"The French and Spanish ports in Europe (says the Annual Register) began, some time before the close of the year, to swarm with American privateers, and to be crowded with their English prizes, which were at first openly sold without any color of disguise. On remonstrances from this court, a little more decorum was observed; some check was given to the open and avowed sale of prizes; but the practice still continued. In the present unhappy state of affairs, it was thought necessary for a while to suspend the assertion of the national dignity. At no time had that dignity suffered such an eclipse. In the West Indies the American depredations were carried on to a much greater extent, and much more avowedly countenanced in all the French colonies. Even French ships took American commissions; and with few, and sometimes no, American seamen on board, carried on a war upon the British commerce with impunity." "*History of Europe*," in the *British Annual Register* for 1777. page 27. vol. 20.

Acting in such an undisguised manner, it cannot be said that, strictly speaking, the government of France was guilty of duplicity. It was evidently its determination, from the beginning of the contest between America and Great Britain, to take part with the former. Upon that determination, connected with considerations of the necessity of preparation previously to the commencement of open hostilities, the indulgence shown to American privateers, and the occasional but unessential interruptions given to them, in the ports of France, assume a consistent character. *France, in fact, always countenanced the revolutionary cruisers of the United States;* and she did so because she meant to go to war with Great Britain.

But the advocates of Artigas, applying this case to the United States, in relation to the struggle between Spain and her colonies, reap no advantage from it as a precedent. President Monroe does not intend to go to war with Spain for the emancipation of Spanish America; nor do the people of the United States wish that congress should declare war for that purpose. Thus, the case of France loses at once all its applicability; for it is the *intention* alone which would constitute it a precedent to be followed. To justify the conduct of the American executive, it is not necessary to prove that France did not favor our privateers in 1777 and 1778; nor, in order to show that he is a friend to south American independence, is it requisite that he should follow the course pursued by France. It is sufficient, for the one and the other, to demonstrate that Mr. Monroe pursues the policy dictated by the interests and the honor of his own country; and that, as far as those interests and that honor will permit, he favors the cause of the Spanish patriots.

As the interests of the United States manifestly inculcate the propriety of a durable peace, and their honor demands an adherence to the law of nations and the faith of treaties, the legal proceedings which, under certain acts of congress, have taken place in our courts of justice, with regard to South American privateers and their prizes, are nothing more than a duty which we owe to our own reputation, to Spain, and to all other civilized nations; and such proceedings ought not to give umbrage to those of our citizens whose feelings may be of a warmer temperament than would be suitable for the rulers of the land. But this duty imposes no obligation on the administration to repulse the fair claims and amicable advances of men who are fighting for their independence. Accordingly, the President of the United States has lent a friendly ear to the commissioners sent hither by the proper authorities from the Patriots of South America: they are not prevented from purchasing ships and munitions of war for the Patriot service; and they are tolerated in every thing as far as justice will allow. The President has also sent commissioners to Buenos Ayres, as an incipient step to the recognition of the independence of the provinces of La Plata. He has, moreover, authorized an agent to visit Venezuela and Terra Firma. If the administration did not mean to make war upon Spain, could it have done more? Had President Monroe been inimical to the Patriot cause, he would have done less.

But the authority of Artigas; that is a point much insisted on by his patrons in the United States. If these patrons have really shared among them *one million of hard dollars*, they would be very ungrateful not to vindicate his privilege of issuing commissions for pillaging the property of Spaniards and Portuguese. Instead, however, of boldly asserting his pretensions in this respect, his patrons would do him more service by showing *from whom, and by what means, he procured his authority, and upon what law it is founded.*

It is not the *cause of Artigas*, but the *cause of Spanish American Independence*, that is in question. As far as we have any authentic information of the former, it is in direct hostility to the latter. The whole population of the government of Buenos Ayres, in 1809, according to Azara, was not more than 177,000, including Indian settlements. It certainly has not increased much since that period. Of this number, 40,000 belong to the city of Buenos Ayres, which is at war with Artigas; and 15,000 are contained in Montevideo, which is in the possession of the Portuguese, who likewise occupy some other towns of the Banda Oriental. Of the remainder of the inhabitants, Artigas holds irregular sway over that portion

which reside on that Banda, amounting, perhaps, to less than fifty thousand souls. We may judge of his military strength from his inability to drive the Portuguese from his chief town Montevideo, and some other places of inferior note. Yet this is the chieftain—this is the general Artigas—whom those who profit by his privateer commissions would set up for a sovereign power; for an independent nation! We are not sure that Artigas sets *himself* up so high, or that he issues all the commissions that we speak of. His name may be abused. We all know how American neutral ships' papers were forged in London during the existence of the British orders in council and the French decrees. And as the advocates of the general have borrowed a precedent from France to sanction his authority, they may not be very delicate in following an example of robbery furnished by the metropolis of England in order to issue commissions for him.

The privateers commissioned by the constituted authorities of Buenos Ayres are entitled to respect. They are not to be confounded with those which are piratically equipped. And in the same degree that these last are reprobated the first ought to be encouraged, and protected in all the rights they derive from the political community of which they are the naval arm.

Spain and the Allied Sovereigns.—There has been inserted in the newspapers a "Note," said to have been "delivered on the 12th of June last, by the cabinet of Madrid, to the Allied Powers, relative to the situation of South America." Several circumstances lead to the opinion that this note is not genuine; or, if genuine, that it was never delivered; or, if delivered, that the allied courts had previously determined not to meddle with the subject.

1. *It is probably not genuine;* for it states that "his majesty received the answers of the high allied powers with the greatest satisfaction; and that they opened the way to very important negotiations." Now, this is asserted on the 12th of June: yet, in the course of the month of May preceding, in a "circular" addressed by the ministers of the allied powers to the ministers accredited at the different foreign courts of Europe, including, of course, the minister of Spain, it is expressly declared that the sovereigns meet at Aix-la-Chapelle solely to consider the question of withdrawing their troops from France, and that they would decline every overture of a different nature. [See the National Register of the 26th September, 1818, page 207.]

2. *If genuine, it was probably never delivered;* for it is not likely, after the rebuff of the "circu-

lar" referred to, and which is understood to have been particularly meant for Spain, that, in the short space of a month, she would venture to hold such language as the "Note" presents to the same allied powers.

3. *If delivered, it is probable that the allied courts had previously determined not to meddle with the subject;* for their circular justifies such an inference. And this inference is greatly strengthened by the new order recently issued by the British government to enforce a strict neutrality in regard to Spain and her colonies. [See the National Register of the 17th of October, 1818, page 232.] Furthermore, the London Courier, the official political paper of the British cabinet, in enumerating the subjects which will occupy the attention of the allied powers at Aix-la-Chapelle, does not mention any thing in relation to South America, except the dispute between Spain and Portugal. [See this number of the Register, page 262.]

There are, besides, several passages in the "Note" of the 12th of June, which lead to a doubt of its authenticity. As an example, the "Note" says "the insurrection of Pernambuco made a lively impression upon his catholic majesty." Why upon his *catholic* majesty? It might, and no doubt did, make a very "lively impression" upon his *most faithful* majesty, the king of Portugal and Brasil; but it seems to us strange, that, when all Spanish America was in a revolutionary state, the king of Spain should be disturbed by an insurrection in a single Portuguese province.

If we may be allowed a conjecture, we venture the supposition that this "Note" has been put into circulation to promote, in favor of the Spanish government, the discussions which it is understood Don LUIS DE OXIS has been recently instructed to renew with the government of the United States. In brief, we view it as a *trick of diplomacy* on the part of the court of Madrid, a trick which is characteristic of the politics of that cabinet. We shall insert the "Note" itself in the next number of the Register.

Secretary of the Navy.—We are induced to believe that the *resident* is not in such a hurry as the *newspapers* in finding *successor* to Mr. Crowninshield, who lately resigned this post in the government. Some of the gazettes are of opinion that the selection ought to be made *geographically*, and that New York has a claim to preference. We think, however, that a Secretary will be chosen upon national grounds, and more on account of his abilities than his place of residence. It is to act for the *nation* in general, and not for any district in particular. Some parts of the union are better adapted than others for the growth of *vegetables*; but men of capacity may be found even on a sterile soil. We think it likely that the *Secretary of War* will be empowered, for the present, to act as *Secretary of the Navy*. Such a course is usual; and it affords time for consideration.